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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
AJAYI, JOEL	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2617	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/809,663	HALLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joel Ajayi	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 August 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims **1-29** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 11-15, 18, 20-24, 27, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O'Neil (U.S. Patent Number: 6,983,312)** in view of **Boone et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0046131).**

Consider **claim 1**; O'Neil discloses a device in a short distance wireless network (fig. 2; column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25) comprising: a processor (in order for the wireless device to program one or more devices it has to have a processor) (column 6, lines 4-9); and, a memory (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9), coupled to the processor, capable to store data for selectively obtaining a content from a cellular network (column 6, lines 14-25), wherein the device is configured to communicate with a first terminal in the short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61), wherein the software component causes the device to establish a cellular data service session over the cellular network and to obtain the content (column 1, lines 51-61), and wherein the device is a mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines 51-61).

O'Neil fails to disclose obtaining the cellular network attribute from the cellular network.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses obtaining the cellular network attribute (DNS and IP address) from the cellular network (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

Consider **claim 15**; O'Neil discloses a method, comprising: generating a first message by a terminal in a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25);

receiving by a mobile cellular communication device in the short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), the short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); generating a cellular signal, by the mobile cellular communication device, to obtain a content in a cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining, by the mobile cellular communication device, a content in the cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and generating a second short-range radio message, by the mobile cellular communication device to the terminal (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

Consider **claim 18**; O'Neil discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating a first message by a terminal in a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); receiving, by a mobile cellular communication device in the short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), the first short range radio message (request for content) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining a content stored in the device (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); generating a second short range radio message, by the mobile cellular communication device to the terminal (the terminal receives the

content via the second wireless communication device) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); generating a cellular signal, by the mobile cellular communication device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining, by the mobile cellular communication device, a second content in the cellular network (the second wireless communication device retrieves multimedia contents and web pages) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and generating a third message, by the mobile cellular communication device to the terminal, including the second content (the second wireless communication device retrieves multimedia contents and web pages, which is sent to the first wireless communication device) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

Consider **claim 24**; O'Neil discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), comprising: a hand-held wireless mobile communication device (column 1, lines 51-61), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network, including to receive a first short-range radio message and to

generate a second short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers, capable to store a software component (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9); and a first wireless device capable to generate the first short-range radio message and to receive the second short-range radio message network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

Consider **claim 27**; O'Neil discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), comprising: a first wireless device to generate a first short-range radio message and to receive a second short-range radio (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25; a hand-held wireless mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines 51-61), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network, including to receive the first short range radio message and to generate the second short-range radio message (receiving the request from the first device and responding to the

request) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers capable to store a software component using a cellular data service session (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

Consider **claim 2**; Boone discloses that the cellular network attribute includes a domain naming service ("DNS") address (paragraph 35, lines 1-9).

Consider **claim 3**; Boone discloses that the cellular network attribute includes a private Internet Protocol ("IP") address for the first terminal (paragraph 35, lines 1-9).

Consider **claim 4**; O'Neil discloses that the communicating includes the first terminal establishing a short-range LAN access profile session with the device (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

Consider **claim 6**; Boone discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session, and wherein the software component obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address using the cellular data service session (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Consider **claim 8**; O'Neil discloses that the software provides a first content stored in the device, to the first terminal and obtains a second content using a cellular data service session and provides the second content to the first terminal (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); DNS address in the cellular network (Boone, paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Consider **claims 10, 21**; Boone discloses that the network attribute is obtained using a general packet radio service ("GPRS") in a Global System for Mobile communications ("GSM") cellular network(the cellular network includes a GSM network) (paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Consider **claims 11, 22**; O'Neil discloses that the short distance wireless network is a Bluetooth.TM. wireless local area network (column 6, lines 14-17).

Consider **claims 12, 23**; O'Neil discloses that the short distance wireless network is an 802.11 wireless local area network (column 6, lines 14-17).

Consider **claim 13**; O'Neil discloses that the device further includes a short-range LAN Access profile software component (column 3, lines 64-column 4, line 2; column 6, lines 14-17).

Consider **claims 14, 20**; Boone discloses that the device is a cellular telephone paragraph 47, lines 1-5).

Consider **claim 29**; O'Neil discloses that the first wireless device is selected from a group consisting of a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a personal digital assistant, a headset, a pager, a pen, a printer, a watch, a digital camera and an equivalent (column 3, lines 59-column 4, line 2).

Claims 5, 9, 16, 19, 25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O'Neil (U.S. Patent Number: 6,983,312)** in view of **Boone et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0046131)**, and further in view of **Orsic (U.S. Patent Number: 6,147,986).**

Consider **claim 16**; O'Neil discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating a cellular signal, by a mobile cellular communication device, to obtain a cellular data service (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining, by the mobile cellular communication device, a content (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and generating a second message, by the mobile cellular communication device to a terminal (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fail to disclose comparing a current IP address and current access point name ("APN") to a previous IP address and a previous APN; obtaining a cellular data service in a cellular network.

In the same field of endeavor Orsic discloses comparing a current IP address and current access point name ("APN") to a previous IP address and a previous APN (in order to determine

the old and new access point, a comparison has to be made) (column 4, lines 46-49; column 5, lines 38-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Orsic into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to efficiently define an address for a mobile terminal.

Consider **claim 19**; O'Neil discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating, by a terminal in a network, a first-short range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); receiving, by a mobile cellular communication device in the network, the first-short range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining a content stored in a mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines 51-61; the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9); generating a second short-range radio message, by the mobile cellular communication device to the terminal (the first wireless device receives the content via the second wireless device) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); generating a cellular signal, by the mobile cellular communication device, to obtain a cellular data service in a cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining, by the mobile cellular communication device, a second content in the cellular network; establishing a communication between the terminal and the mobile cellular communication device (the second wireless communication device retrieves multimedia contents and web pages) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and, generating, by the mobile cellular communication device, a third short-range radio message including the second content to the terminal (the second wireless communication device retrieves multimedia contents and web

pages, which is sent to the first wireless communication device) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fail to disclose comparing the first DNS and the second DNS; terminating communication between the terminal and the mobile cellular communication device responsive the comparing step.

In the same field of endeavor Orsic discloses comparing the first DNS and the second DNS (the DNS server translates the domain name to an IP address) (column 5, lines 38-50); terminating communication between the terminal and the mobile cellular communication device responsive the comparing step (column 5, lines 38-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Orsic into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to efficiently define an address for a mobile terminal.

Consider **claim 25**; O'Neil discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), comprising: a hand-held wireless mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines

51-61), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network, including to receive a cellular data service (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network, including to generate a first short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers, capable to store a software component (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9); a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fails to disclose a comparison of a current access point name ("APN") and a previous APN.

In the same field of endeavor Orsic discloses a comparison of a current access point name ("APN") and a previous APN (in order to determine the old and new access point, a comparison has to be made) (column 4, lines 46-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Orsic into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to efficiently define an address for a mobile terminal.

Consider **claim 28**; O'Neil discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network, comprising: a first wireless device capable to receive a first and a second short-range radio message (the device with the short and long range transceivers) (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and, a hand-held wireless mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines 51-61), including: a cellular transceiver to communicate with the cellular network, including to receive a first and a second content from a cellular data service (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a short-range transceiver to communicate with the short-range radio network, including to generate the first and the second short-range radio messages including the first and the second content, respectively (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers, capable to store a software component to provide a first DNS address to the first wireless device (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fail to disclose terminating communication with the first wireless device responsive to a comparison of the first DNS and the second DNS addresses obtained from the cellular network using a cellular data service session.

In the same field of endeavor Orsic discloses terminating communication with the first wireless device responsive to a comparison of the first DNS and the second DNS addresses obtained from the cellular network using a cellular data service session (column 5, lines 38-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Orsic into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to efficiently define an address for a mobile terminal.

Consider **claim 5**; Orsic discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session responsive to a comparison of a current public IP address and current access point name ("APN") and a previous public IP address and a previous APN, and wherein the software component obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address using the cellular data service session (in order to determine the old and new access point, a comparison has to be made) (column 4, lines 46-49; column 5, lines 38-50).

Consider **claim 9**; Orsic discloses that the software provides a previous domain naming service ("DNS") address to the first terminal and terminates a connection with the first terminal responsive to a comparison of the previous DNS and a current DNS address obtained from the cellular network using a cellular data service session (column 5, lines 38-50).

Claims 7, 17, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O'Neil (U.S. Patent Number: 6,983,312)** in view of **Boone et al. (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0046131)**, and further in view of **Hagen (U.S. Patent Application Number: 2002/0075844).**

Consider **claim 17**; Miller discloses a method, comprising the steps of: generating a cellular signal, by the mobile cellular communication device in the short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), to obtain a cellular data service (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); obtaining, by the mobile cellular communication device, a content (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); and generating a second message, by the mobile cellular communication device to a terminal (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fail to disclose measuring an amount of time since a mobile cellular communication device established a cellular data service session; comparing the measured amount of time to a threshold value.

In the same field of endeavor Hagens discloses measuring an amount of time since a mobile cellular communication device established a cellular data service session (paragraph 193, lines 7-24); comparing the measured amount of time to a threshold value (paragraph 193, lines 7-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hagens into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to provide and manage public network access by wireless mobile terminals.

Consider **claim 26**; O'Neil discloses a system for providing communication between a cellular network and a short distance wireless network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25), comprising: a hand-held wireless mobile cellular communication device (column 1, lines 51-61), including: a cellular transceiver capable to communicate with the cellular network (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a short-range transceiver capable to communicate with the short distance wireless network, including to generate a first short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25); a memory, coupled to the cellular and short-range transceivers capable to store a software component (the wireless device records the content received from the cellular network, column 6, lines 4-9); a first wireless device capable to receive the first short-range radio message (column 1, lines 51-61; column 6, lines 14-25).

O'Neil fails to disclose requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address.

In the same field of endeavor Boone discloses requesting a domain naming service ("DNS") address (this is done by entering the URL in the cellular device) (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Boone into the method of O'Neil in order to effectively facilitate electronic commerce in a telecommunication system.

O'Neil and Boone fail to disclose comparing a threshold time value to a measured amount of time since a mobile cellular communication device established a cellular data service session.

In the same field of endeavor Hagens discloses comparing a threshold time value to a measured amount of time since a mobile cellular communication device established a cellular data service session (paragraph 193, lines 7-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hagens into the method of O'Neil and Boone in order to provide and manage public network access by wireless mobile terminals.

Consider **claim 7**; Boone discloses that the software component establishes a cellular data service session and obtains a domain naming service ("DNS") address in the cellular network (paragraph 35, lines 1-9; paragraph 47, lines 1-11) responsive to a threshold time value (Hagen, paragraph 193, lines 7-24).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Joel Ajayi whose telephone number is (571) 270-1091. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:30am to 5:00pm and Friday 7:30am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Joel Ajayi

CHARLES N. APPIAH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER